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Daily Report

Supplement

Near East & South Asia

IRAN:
20-29 Jan Majles Sessions

FBIS-NES-92-040-S
Friday
28 February 1992

Near East & South Asia
SUPPLEMENT
IRAN
20 - 29 Jan Majles Sessions

FBIS-NES-92-040-S *28 February 1992*

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NOTICE TO READERS: An • indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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RESALAT Reports on 20-29 Jan Majles Sessions

* 20 Jan

92AS0533A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
21 Jan 92, pp 5, 6

[Unattributed report: "Report on Yesterday's Open Session of the Majles"]

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division—The Majles met in open session yesterday morning.

At this session, consideration began on the details of the Budget Bill for 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993], and several of its notes were approved by the deputies, which are printed below.

Note One. The amount of funds in the public treasury in the year 1371 is 500 billion (500,000,000,000) rials, and the maximum to be borrowed from the Central Bank is 623 billion (623,000,000,000) rials.

A. The public assembly or the Supreme Companies Council, the banks and the profit-making institutions listed in Section Eight in this law are authorized, based on the government's policies or the decisions they are authorized to make in accordance with their charter or with the law forming the aforementioned companies and institutions, or, in the event of the means becoming available to increase production or other essential activities of the company or profit-making institution, or, based on the exigencies resulting from price fluctuation or in the wake of other economic and financial changes, to change the figures in the 1371 budget for the pertinent companies and profit-making institutions listed in Section Eight of this law, while observing the First Five-Year Economic, Social, and Cultural Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the provisions of the operative charter, provided first of all that these changes do not cause a decrease in the tax and government share profits given in the aforementioned table, and secondly that it does not increase the extent of the use the company or profit-making institution makes of the government general budget. At the time the ledgers, performance, and profit and loss figures are examined for the public assemblies of companies and institutions mentioned in this paragraph, they are required to prepare a report applying the activities of this company to the approved budget, and after it is legally investigated and an opinion is issued, to present it to the assembly, to assess it and to make the necessary decisions.

To make it possible to implement the provisions of Note 33 of the First Five-Year Economic, Social, and Cultural Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran, all the government companies and profit-making institutions must send the changes mentioned in this paragraph of the note (amended budgets approved by the public assemblies) along with the necessary justifying report to the Plan and Budget Organization. The heads of the public assemblies of the government companies will be responsible for implementing this paragraph.

The Plan and Budget Organization is required, by the end of the month of Mehr 1371 [22 October 1992], to send a report on the changes mentioned in this paragraph along with its views to the Majles Plan and Budget and Economic Affairs and Finance commissions and the Majles Accounting and Financial Affairs Court.

B. All of the government companies mentioned in Article Four of the National Public Accounting Law and the banks, the profit-making institutions affiliated with the government and other companies and profit-making institutions subject to public laws and regulations who must be mentioned by name, including the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the National Iranian Oil Company, its affiliated companies, and the other companies affiliated with the Ministry of Petroleum, the Iranian Industrial Development and Reconstruction Organization and the affiliated government companies, and the National Iranian Industries Organization (and the affiliated government companies and the centers for procurement and distribution of goods), are also subject to this law.

C. In the implementation of Note 32 of the First Five-Year Economic, Social, and Cultural Development Plan Law of the Islamic Republic of Iran, payments to assist with losses made out of the government's general revenues to government companies in the year 1371 will require the exchange of a letter of agreement with the Plan and Budget Organization. All heads of public assemblies of government companies and officials of such government companies are required to take measures so that while separating activities that are profitable from those that are not arising from carrying out the public policies of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it will be possible to exchange the aforementioned letter of agreement in the framework of the 1371 budget for the government's unprofitable companies.

The government companies whose charters do not authorize them to create new companies, in accordance with the Constitution, must get authorization from the Majles.

D. No later than the end of Shahrivar 1371 [23 September 1992], in the implementation of the provisions of Note 32 of the First Five-Year Economic, Social, and Cultural Development Plan Law of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the commission responsible for implementing this note, which is formed under the supervision of the president of the republic, in the course of presenting its report on the progress of the aforementioned note, must recommend the legal requirements for implementing it as precisely as possible to the Majles Plan and Budget and Economic Affairs and Finance commissions and the Majles Accounting and Financial Affairs Court so that the necessary provisions can be made in the budgets of the government companies in coming years and in the Five-Year Plan.

E. The establishment of new companies by the government companies and participation in them, after the approval of the company's public assembly or the shareholding companies, must be approved by the Economic Council.

All the companies and institutions mentioned in Paragraph B of this note, with the exception of the banks, will be subject to this order.

Once every three months the Accounting Organization is required to prepare a report on the formation of public assembiles and how their decisions have been carried out by the boards of directors of the government companies given in this paragraph and submit it to the Majles Plan and Budget and Economic Affairs and Finance commissions and the Majles Accounting and Financial Affairs Court.

F. The maximum rial amount in bank facilities that can be given to the government companies mentioned in Paragraph B of this Note in 1371 must be approved separately by the Council of Ministers in accordance with the goals and policies of the First Five-Year Economic, Social, and Cultural Development Plan and the monetary policies given in Article 19 of the Bank Operations without Usury Law.

The budgets of all companies more than 50 percent of whose shares or capital belongs to the government, the government companies, government institutions, or government companies and profit-making institutions and institutions affiliated with government subject to public regulations whose names must be mentioned are subject to the order in this paragraph.

G. Any kind of company, branch office, or representative office may be formed abroad in 1371 by the ministries, government companies and profit-making institutions, banks, and organizations mentioned in Article Five of the Public Accounting Law on the recommendation of the relevant minister or highest official and with the confirmation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the approval of the Council of Ministers.

No later than the end of the month of Tir 1371 [22 July 1992] the aforementioned organizations are required to report on the status of their existing units outside the country in the above manner, and if they are not approved, they must dissolve or close the units within the time period specified by the Council of Ministers.

Once every four months, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is required to report on the measures taken and present a list of the units outside the country mentioned above to the Majles Foreign Policy, Plan and Budget, and Economic Affairs and Finance commissions.

The executive director and the boards of directors of the institutions and companies who do not implement the provisions of this note within the period allowed are considered violators and will be considered guilty of illegal use of government assets.

H. Two members of the Majles will take part as supervisors in the meetings of the Economic Council.

Likewise, Paragraph A, Note Three was approved as follows:

Note Three.

A. To implement Paragraph Two of Articles Four and Three of the Constitution and to create productive employment, within the framework of the nation's monetary policies and observing the First Five-Year Economic, Social, and Cultural Development Plan Law of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and in the event that the resources from other banks are inadequate, the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran must provide out of the domestic resources of the acting banks the facilities needed by suitable projects with full economic, technical, and financial justifications, when these projects fail to conform to the regulations of these banks only with regard to security and executive investment.

The maximum amount of the credit facilities in this note is 350 billion (350,000,000,000) rials. Forty percent (40 percent) of the amount in this note is allocated to employ those who sacrificed in the war (former prisoners of war, combatants, fighters, the respected families of martyrs, the disabled and prisoners) and refugees from the imposed war in the war-afflicted provinces and those who have suffered losses from unexpected events.

Of the facilities given in this note, 600 billion (600,000,000,000) rials will be allocated for projects to cover rivers, water and soil, and seven-person committees.

A minimum of 40 percent of the facilities in this note are allocated for activities in the nation's deprived districts and deprived villages located in non-deprived districts.

The government is required to procure and pay commissions and profits on the projects listed below at the rate of six percent (6%).

Projects to cover rivers, water and soil projects, cultural projects, and national art, tourist, and sports projects.

Projects pertaining to those who sacrificed in the war and invalids under the mantle of the Quality of Life Organization.

Projects for refugees from the imposed war in war-afflicted provinces.

Projects in the nation's deprived districts and villages.

Productive cooperative projects.

Projects to build or buy non-profit schools.

Projects to create free technical and professional training sites and for those eligible for unemployment insurance.

Projects for rural industries and handicrafts.

The executive guidelines for this paragraph, as recommended jointly by the Plan and Budget Organization, the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the Ministry of Cooperatives, to include various activities, the distribution of credit facilities, and the manner and regulations for their distribution, will be prepared and approved by the Council of Ministers within two months of this law's enactment.

The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran is required, with the cooperation of the Money and Credit Council, to make the credit resources needed under this note available to the acting bank. The acting banks mentioned in this note are regarded as the Export Bank [Bank-e Saderat], the province banks, and the Agricultural Bank [Bank-e Keshavarzi], and the National Bank [Bank-e Melli].

Sixty percent of the credits in this note are allocated to the cooperative sector.

It is worth mentioning that at this session the question by Dr. Mohammad Karim Shahrzad, Esfahan deputy, to the minister of commerce concerning the reason for the lack of suitable planning to store wheat in the previous months, the extent of the losses suffered in this regard, the reason for the lack of stability of leadership in the Grain Organization, and the measures taken to prevent the repeat of malfunctions was announced.

Names of Deputies Who Caused the Majles Not to Convene Saturday

Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division—Saturday's public Majles session was not held because of the absence of 56 deputies.

The Majles Public Relations Office, quoting the Majles Speaker's Council, announced that in accordance with Article 107 of the Majles Internal Guidelines, during consideration of the budget the Majles must meet every day except on Fridays and official holidays, but despite the clarity of the guidelines and the necessary memos, a number of deputies, because of their previous plans, did not attend the session, and caused the Majles not to meet.

The names of Saturday's unauthorized absentees are as follows: Gholamhoseyn Aqa'i (Hamadan), 'Abdol-Karim Ahmadnezhad (Sanandaj), Vahid Ahmadi (Kangavar), Ne'mat Asadi (Eslamabad), Seyyed Mohammad Asghari (Tehran), Yusef Basanjideh (Kordkuy), Farajollah Afrazideh (Noshahr), Baqeri Nezhadianfar (Kazerun), Mohammad-Reza Behme'i (Ramhormuz), Amin Bayanak (Ahvaz), Mohammad-Hoseyn Pudineh (Zabol), Davud Towhidi (Borujen va [and] Lordegan), Mohammad-Reza Tavasoli (Ferdows va Tabas), Asadollah Jami (Torbat-e Jam), Mohammad-Hoseyn Jahangiri (Qasr-e Shirin), Seyyed Mohammad Ha'eri (Dehloran), 'Abdol-Rahman Hoseyni-Barzanji (Naqedeh), Elyas Hazrati (Rasht), Kamel Kheyrkhah (Lahijan), 'Ezzatollah Damadi (Sari), Jahansha Danesh (Masjed-e Soleyman), Mostafa Zol-Qadr (Minab), Mohammad Ra'isi (Shahr-e Kord), Mohammad-Reza Rahchamani (Sabzevar), Sa'id Raja'i-Khorasani (Tehran), Rahmatollah Rahniati (Shahreza), Mohammad-Reza Rahimi (Qorveh), 'Alireza Rostami (Sanqar va Kolia'i), Mohammad Rashidian (Abadan), Mohammad Taqi Ranjbar (Some'eh-Sara), 'Ali-Mohammad Surilaki (Khorramabad), Hasan Shoja'i Kiyasari (Sari), Mohsen Shafi'i (Dorud), Kemaleddin Shahriyari (Dashti va Tangestan), Rasul Sadiqi (Bonab), Nader Taheri (Maragheh), Asadollah 'Abedi (Shiraz), 'Ali 'Abdol'alizadeh (Urumieh), 'Abbas 'Abbasi (Bandar 'Abbas), 'Ali 'Abdol-Karimi (Natanz), Mohammad 'Azimi (Torqabeh va Chanaran), Mostafa Faregh (Dezful), Fereydun Qasemi (Varzeqan), Ahmad Kabiri (Marvdasht), Mohammad Majdara (Babolsar), Yunes Mohammadi (Khorramshahr), Mostafa Morsali (Abhar), Gholamreza Mo'tamedi-Niya (Kahnuj), Karim Malek-Asa (Molavi), Seyyed Ahmad Musavi (Ahvaz), Seyyed 'Abbas Musavi (Izeh), Ebrahim Mirghaffari (Talesh), Mohsen Nariman (Babol), Mas'ud Hashemzehi (Khash), 'Ali Rahm Yusefpur (Ardel va Farsan), 'Abdol-Rasul Musavi (Mamasani).

* 21 Jan

924S0532A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
22 Jan 92, p 5

[Unattributed report: "Report on Yesterday's Open Session of the Majles"]

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division—The Majles met in open session yesterday morning and afternoon.

At this session Mr. Karrubi gave a talk in which he offered condolences on the death anniversary of the hero of Karbala Her Holiness Zaynab (peace be upon her). He expressed the hope that the life of struggle and crusading for God that Her Holiness Zaynab (peace be upon her) lived would be a model and a pattern for all the women of the world.

He also added: Fortunately our women were able, inspired by the commands of dear Islam and the life of struggle and political activity of Her Holiness Zaynab (peace be upon her), to carry out the basic role of Muslim women, and on this sensitive field of battle, they have been able in the best way to fulfill their responsibility, mission, and duty.

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's Majles session was continued consideration of the details of the 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993] Budget Bill, and several more notes were discussed and studied by the deputies and approved.

Based on Paragraph A, Note 3, a maximum of 350 billion rials in bank facilities was set aside for producing cooperatives, the details of which were printed in yesterday's RESALAT. The continuation of Majles legislation concerning this note is printed below.

B. No more than five months into the year, as recommended by the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Plan and Budget Organization will add to the national budget the differnce between the government's commission share and the debts not collected in the implementation of this note.

This guarantee does not negate the responsibilities of the banks to collect the uncollected sums arising from the granting of these kinds of bank instruments. Those using the credit instruments in this note are required to pay back money owed to the banks, and the failure to do so will constitute illegal use of government funds and assets.

The credits provided in row 702104 are for paying unpaid payments from the implementation of Note 33 of the Budget Law of 1359 [21 March 1970-20 March 1971], and of Note 3 for the Budget Law in the years 1360 [21 March 1981-20 March 1982] through 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992], which will be payable based on the recommendation of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Plan and Budget Organization.

The credits provided in row 601027 are for paying back guaranteed wages and profits resulting from the implementation of Note 3 of the Budget Law in the years 1361 [21 March 1972-20 March 1973] through 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992], which will be payable as recommended by the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Plan and Budget Organization.

The credits provided in row 702103 are for paying the differnce between the government's commission and profit share and the unpaid payments resulting from the 50 billion (50,000,000,000) rial loan from the Sepah Bank in the implementation of the Unemployed Graduates Employment Law, which are payable to the Sepah Bank as announced by the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran and with the confirmation of the Plan and Budget Organization.

The credits provided in row 503150 will be made available to the Ministry of Cooperatives to spend for procuring the projects that have complete economic, technical, and financial justifications.

The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran must apply at least the minimum enacted rates on profits and commissions for the institutions given in this note.

C. The production and development projects (whether cooperative or noncooperative), at least 80 percent of whose members are volunteer combatants who served at the fronts at least six continuous months or one year in broken periods (other than while serving as a soldier) or the exalted families of martyrs, invalids, prisoners (children, spouses, fathers, mothers or brothers), veterans, former prisoners of war, imposed war refugees, in the event they are determined on an individual basis by the Martyr Foundation, the War Veterans' Foundation, the Former Prisoners of War Staff or the Imposed War Refugee Foundation to be financially incapable, are exempt from repaying all or part of the applicant's share, and the costs pertaining to the provision of services by government and affiliated organizations, designing projects, obtaining agreements in principle, files and authorizations, and the study of projects by the bank and other competent authorities are all considered part of project costs.

No more than two weeks after the approval of projects for cooperatives of this type by the planning committees in the provinces, the bank must grant the loan.

The aforementioned cooperative projects and other cooperatives in a committee composed of representatives of the acting bank, the Plan and Budget Organization and the Ministry of Cooperatives, will spend a maximum of two weeks studying and after approval the bank is required to sign the contract immediately.

D. Once very four months the organizations and foundations mentioned in this note must send a report on the work done under this note by the Plan and Budget Organization to the Majles Plan and Budget Commission, the Accounting Court and the Majles Economic and Financial Affairs Commission.

E. After the necessary investigations, the Sepah Bank must sell all or part of the assets of the cooperative companies under the control of the Ministry of Cooperatives that cannot repay their loans, in accordance with the regulations in force at the time of signing, and to procure and repay its own collectible debts and those of the government out of the assets and debts of the company and the assets and moneys of the company's shareholders.

In the event that the total funds collected through the above measures are not sufficient to fully repay the debts owed to the bank, the Plan and Budget Organization is required to repay the remainder of the debts, and the unpaid debts will thereby be paid based on the documents and papers presented by the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran out of the budget rows announced in Paragraph B.

Concerning the payment of the government's commitments arising from the provisions of this paragraph in previous years, no more than two years after the final repayment is made the bank will be considered the owner of profits and commissions, and any excess will be considered the result of the bank's delayed collections of lawful debts, and will not be considered part of what the government owes to the bank.

The Center for Expanding Production and Development Services must turn over to the Sepah Bank, all documents, contracts, papers, commitments, information and securities pertaining to these companies and their shareholders that it has, to make it possible to collect the debts owed to them.

Note 4:

A. While observing the provisions of this note, the government may insert into next year's annual budget up to 20 billion (20,000,000,000) rials from interest-free loan sources and if this is not enough up to 300 billion (300,000,000,000) rials from other banking system resources as guarantees and debt retirement funds where necessary for the repayment of credits paid out of interest-free loan funds or other resources in the nation's banking system given to the Agricultural Bank by the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran no later than the end of Shahrivar 1371 [23 September 1992] to achieve the aims in the agricultural and rural industries sector given in the Islamic Republic of Iran's First Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan for the purpose of increasing production in the sector as rotating capital made available to fishermen, farmer members of companies and rural, tribal, agricultural, natural resources, livestock keeping, honeybee keeping, fishing and tribal cooperative unions, jointly owned producing cooperatives, corporate agricultural companies and unions, the Silk Corporation, the rural producing cooperatives and unions, the Agricultural Machinery Development Foundation, and the carpet industries and their members.

The aforementioned guarantee will not negate the responsibility of the banks to collect the unpaid debts arising from the granting of these types of credit instruments. Those using the credit instruments mentioned in this note are required to repay the bank debts and the failure to repay debts will constitute illegal use of government funds and assets.

A maximum of 40 billion (40,000,000,000) rials of the credits in this note will be given to the specialist organizations affiliated with the Ministry of the Reconstruction Crusade and the Ministry of Agriculture for the purpose of obtaining and preparing seeds and improved saplings, sperm, silkworm eggs, livestock and fishing implements and machinery, livestock medicines and pesticides.

B. A minimum of 10 billion (10,000,000,000) rials of the credits from Paragraph A of this note will be given to applicant farmers referred by the Agricultural Services Centers to revitalize underground canals and create canal dredging projects in various parts of the country.

C. Within three months after it is enacted, the executive guidelines for this note will be prepared by the Ministry of Industries, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of the Reconstruction Crusade, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Plan and Budget Organization, the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Ministry of Cooperatives, and then approved by the Council of Ministers.

D. For the purpose of procuring and preparing the materials needed, 18 percent of the credits given in this note will be given to carpet-weaving factories, 2 percent of which are owned by the Iran Carpet Corporation, 9 percent of which are owned by the Carpet Sellers and Cooperatives Union under the mantle of the Reconstruction Crusade, 3 percent of which are owned by the Handicraft Industries Organization, 2 percent of which are owned by the Imam's Aid Committee, and 3 percent of which are owned by the Quality of Life Organization, so they can provide the credits in the form of needed materials to carpet weavers.

Kalaybar Deputy's Question to the Minister of the Interior

At yesterday morning's open Majles session, the question from Sadeqi-Azad, Kalaybar deputy, to Nuri, Minister of the Interior, was presented. The Kalaybar deputy asked his five questions in the following form and asked the minister to answer these questions.

1. What are the rules and regulations for electing the governor and the district supervisors, who are the government's political representatives in the area?

2. What were the rules and regulations that were followed regarding the governor of Kalaybar?

3. In view of the numerous instances of the governor's bad management, what steps have been taken so far?

4. What are the procedures in that ministry for investigating and answering public complaints about the governor's office?

5. What were the reasons for the delays answering public complaints?

At the beginning of his answer, the minister of the interior said: Our brother Mr. Sadeqi has been criticizing and complaining about the Kalaybar governor for more than a year. Special investigators went to the area three times during the last year and investigated the issues. Out of all the investigations, some of the issues were not real, and were otherwise than as stated. We referred the matter to the Majles Councils Commission, and there was nothing the commission could confirm to the effect that the complaints with the governor were justified. I think the best request I can make of the Majles Speaker's Council is that it send a delegation to the Kalaybar area to see what the governor has done so far, and whatever they determine we will act upon.

It is worth mentioning that the minister of the interior did not answer the individual questions.

After the minister of the interior spoke the Kalaybar deputy spoke again. He said: You send undercover investigators. Don't have your investigator tell the governor's office that he is going to the area, for that would

not be an investigation. You must send an investigator to hear what the people are saying. Your investigators did not go and investigate, they spent several nights at the governor of the city's house. I will say nothing more. The above question was turned over to the Questions Investigation Commision, because the Kalaybar deputy was not satisfied.

Afternoon Open Session

The Majles met yesterday afternoon and consideration of the 1371 Budget Bill continued.

Based on Note 5:

A. Extra money collected by the Consumer and Producer Support Organization is not subject to income taxes.

B. Organizations who buy and obtain basic goods using the extra collected funds mentioned in Paragraph 10, Article 7 of the charter of Consumer and Producer Support Organization and obtain the funds from that organization are required no later than the end of Farvardin 1372 [20 April 1993] to return any remaining funds not used or committed to the Consumer and Producer Support Organization.

C. The Consumer and Producer Support Organization is required to determine the amounts paid to each organization, as well as the amount used and returned according to year, and by the end of Khordad 1372 [31 June 1993] it must notify the Majles Plan and Budget Commission and the Majles Economic and Financial Affairs Commission through the Plan and Budget Organization, and it must also notify the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs.

D. Government organizations who obtain funds in accordance with the National Public Accounting Law and other legal provisions out of the extra collected funds in the Consumer and Producer Support Organization, must spend the funds in accordance with the National Public Accounting Law and other pertinent regulations, unless they have special financial guidelines, in which case they will spend the funds in accordance with those guidelines.

E. In the event that the relevant organizations do not return the funds mentioned in Paragraph B and pay the extra collected funds back to the Consumer and Producer Support Organization by the date given in the mentioned paragraph, the the Consumer and Producer Support Organization is required to notify the Plan and Budget Organization and the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs. After investigation and confirmation by the latter organizations, the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs is authorized to withdraw the unpaid funds from the bank accounts of the organizations involved and deposit them into the account of the Consumer and Producer Support Organization.

F. In pricing guaranteed agricultural and livestock products, for the year 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993] the government is required to set and declare the prices in such a way that in addition to the cost of producing the products, and taking into account the inflation indicator, a suitable profit is set that is in line with the economic activities of the industrial and commercial sectors.

G. Five percent of the revenues from extra collected funds mentioned in Paragraph 10, Article 7 of the charter of Consumer and Producer Support Organization under the heading "Special Credits for Deprived Areas," in addition to the provincial and national credit share of the nation's deprived districts and villages, is 100 percent allocated to projects for education and training projects, health care and treatment, water and electricity, suitable rural roads, organizational houses and employment-creating production projects.

These credits will be spent on specific projects and executive organizations spending money in the nation's deprived districts and rural areas as recommended by the National Deprived Areas Affairs Office and with the consent of the president of the republic.

Once every four months the Deprived Areas Office must report on the work done with these credits to the Majles Plan and Budget Commission, the Accounting Court, and the Majles Economic and Financial Affairs Commission.

Likewise, the governors-general must send regular reports on the meetings of the special province deprived areas commission with regard to the deprived areas and the executive operations of the above credits to the National Deprived Areas Office, the president of the republic and the relevant Majles deputies.

Note 6:

A. Authorizations:

1. The sum of 20 billion rials is allocated for necessary development operations in the deprived districts and deprived villages located in nondeprived districts to be spent 100 percent on projects designated by the executive organization, and to be used based on the recommendation of the National Deprived Areas Office and with the consent of the president of the republic.

2. The sum of 20 billion (20,000,000,000) rials is allocated from the credits in row 503002, Part 4 of this Law for various unanticipated and essential development costs in the provinces and for development projects in the rural and tribal areas as recommended by the Ministry of the Interior and with the confirmation by the Plan and Budget Organization, to be divided as needed among the nation's provinces, with each province's share to be spent on specific projects as recommended by the governor-general or the executive organization and approved by the province planning committee.

3. The creation of any kind of commitment for later years, as well as beginning projects requiring more than

20 million (20,000,000,000) rials from the credits in paragraphs one and two of this note is prohibited.

4. The sum of 130 billion (130,000,000,000) rials is to be spent on rebuilding the various parts of the country that have been damaged or are being damaged by unexpected events such as floods, earthquakes, drought and fire, as well as for cases where it is needed to prevent the occurrence of these things.

These credits will be divided among the damaged provinces as recommended by the Ministry of the Interior, with the confirmation of the Plan and Budget Organization and the approval of the Council of Ministers.

The Ministry of the Interior may use the credits given in this paragraph to procure the profit markups and commissions on bank monetary instruments granted to the owners of housing, commercial, industrial, mining, and agricultural units in the regions mentioned above.

Continued study of this note was postponed to the next session.

Parsabad Friday Imam's Answer to Moghan Deputy's Comments

After we published the pre-agenda speech of Mr. Borumand, Moghan deputy, at the Majles in the RESALAT issue dated 10/03/1370 [24 December 1991], an answer was sent to us from Mr. Karimi, Friday Imam of Parsabad.

The answer says:

Concerning the accusatory and libelous remarks of the Moghan deputy in his pre-agenda speech of Tuesday 10/03/1370 [24 December 1992], delivered from the sacred podium of the Majles, to clarify the truth I must inform the dear nation and especially the martyr nurturing nation of the area that after staying a year at the sanitorium with the Sepahi brothers, with the consent of the officials of the time the site in question was made available for three purposes, part of it as a rest area for the Mohafez brothers, another part as the Friday imam's office, and another part also as the family residence. In the year 1369 [21 March 1990-20 March 1991], based on a measure taken by the Board of Directors of the Water Organization to turn over organizational houses of old construction to the people living in them, the decision was made by the pertinent officials, and this house was one of the houses covered by the measure. Since the Water Organization camp ground was undocumented and was also within the city limits, according to municipal rules and regulations the deed for the building site and lot of this house, like other qualified houses, was divided into two titles, one as the Friday imam's office, the other in the name of the individual at the local price of 100 tomans per square meter. It was not as portrayed by the Moghan deputy, that every meter of land was calculated at 10,000 tomans, and moreover it was not the kind of thing the respected newspaper readers might imagine, where the Parsabad Friday imam unfairly and in collusion bought the land for himself at nine rials per meter and then sold it for 13,000 tomans as representative of the Friday imam's office. To whom did the Friday imam sell this land on behalf of the Friday imam's office so that he could spend the money, and so that he could create suspicion in the minds of everyone with his chicanery? I paid 100,000 rials, which included no discount, as the down payment on the personal part, according to an existing bank note. For the Friday imam's office part, for which neither the government nor the Majles had allocated any credit, the sum of 14,000 tomans was paid, including the necessary discount. Therefore, to designate one roof with two areas would reveal the ignorance of the person designating. Here there is one roof with three areas, because every payment on this site has the three purposes which were mentioned at the outset. I deducted them all from my personal and family expenses and paid them.

In this letter he said not only did he not consider raising such an issue in the sacred Majles to be an act of concern aimed at saving the public treasury, he also saw it as toying with the reputation and name of a reputable person, and as a Majles election propaganda enterprise. He emphasized: If they really think we have committed a violation in doing this and if they are concerned about the public treasury and if it is not their aim to make slander and accusations to take privileges away from some people, first of all instead of using the sacred forum of the Majles, wouldn't it be the proper thing to complain to the office of the exalted leader, and the central secretariat of the Friday imams so that after the necessary investigation, the violator of the rights of Muslims and the public treasury can be identified, called to account and punished? If 1,000 times as much were spent to restore the reputations of the protectors of the public treasury who were damaged in this way, it still would not be enough. I hope after these examples people like this will not use methods that involve the reputations of reputable people to get votes.

22 Jan

PM1002151692 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 23 Jan 92 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Report on Yesterday's Open Session of the Majles"]

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division—The Majles held an open session yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening.

During this session, there was a continuous debate on the details of the 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993] national budget. Several more notes to the budget were ratified, as follows:

According to one of the clauses in Note 6 of the budget, the Ministry of Interior must make 1 billion rials available to the organization in charge of renovation, expansion, and providing facilities for schools. This fund is to

be used to study, plan, and build prefabricated classrooms and schools to replace schools damaged as a result of unforseen events.

Other clauses in Note 6 are as follows:

B. The sum of 8 billion rials from credits in the 503,001 series (unforeseen expenditures) in the fourth part of this law is to be allocated to the Ministry of Interior for use as emergency funds for the provinces.

C. The Plan and Budget Organization and the Ministry of Interior must present a report on the activities in connection with this note every four months to the Majles commissions dealing with the accountant-general, plan and budget, councils, and internal affairs. Governors-general must report every four months to the Majles on the activity that has taken place in their province as a result of this note.

D. In order to implement the law of support for the Islamic revolution of the Palestinian people, the sum of 2 billion rials from the centralized series 503,001 (government's unforeseen expenses) as well as the necessary hard currency from series 34, section 2, of the hard currency budget will be allocated to the committee of support for the Islamic revolution of the Palestinian people and the secretariat of the conference in support of the Palestinian people's Islamic revolution. This sum does not have to be in line with the national accountancy laws of the country or other general rules of the government.

Other notes that were ratified are as follows:

Note 7:

A. The organization for technical and professional training, affiliated to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, has permission to give up to 5 percent of the revenue from the subject matter of item 14 of the vocational training law, to encourage and increase the professionalism of workers active in achieving the goals set by the government's organization in charge of increased income. This sum will be provided by all the services, industries, and production units covered by the labor and social welfare laws.

This clause has been added on the recommendation of the organization for technical and professional training and will be approved by the minister of labor and social affairs.

B. Up to 3 billion rials received from the implementation of clause B of item 38 of the law dealing with some government revenue, which calls for this sum to be spent on specific projects, plus public donations, will be placed in a general fund to support job opportunities. This general fund will be managed in accordance with a directive prepared by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Finance and Economy, to be approved by the cabinet.

Any act of hiring personnel, building, or meeting the expenses of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and affiliated organization is not permitted to use revenue collected as a result of the implementation of article 38 and will be considered as the illegal taking of goverment property.

C. Up to 2 billion rials from the revenue earned as a result of article 38 dealing with some government revenue and how it should be spent, will be added in certain cases to the fund set aside for building or completing centers of technical and professional education in the 3,113,065 series.

Note 8:

A. Permission is given to the Ministry of Education to pay the credits for 1992 dealing with per capita expenditures in the educational units affiliated to the ministry either in the capital or the provinces in accordance with the law dealing with per capita expenditures of the Ministry of Education, ratified 11 January 1982 and to consider this a definite expenditure.

It is not permitted to include personnel expenses within the per capita expenditures in the above mentioned educational facilities.

B. The sum of 25 billion rials from the banking system, 50 percent as interest-free loans and the remaining 50 percent as other loans with a minimum rate of commission will be made available to strengthen the cooperatives used by the workers and teachers of the Ministry of Education. This will be in the form of a roving fund to be placed at the disposal of the cooperatives for workers and teachers of the Ministry of Education.

C. The government has to promise and pay the difference between the interest-free loans and the commission on the bank loans resulting from the implementation of the law providing housing for teachers. This applies to those loans that are paid in 1992.

D. All companies and factories that are government-owned or affiliated to organizations and revolutionary organs must pay 2 percent of their annual profit toward providing educational space for children of their own personnel that have to be educated. This could also be used to build, expand, repair, and equip education facilities used by other groups throughout the country, either directly or through the organization in charge of renovating and expanding the country's schools.

All monies spent, can be included in the acceptable taxpayers' expenditures, if approved by the mentioned organization, and will be deducted from their tax rates.

E. All popular organizations or benevolent people, real or legal, who spend their own capital to take part in the holy crusade of building schools for public use, who put these educational facilities at the disposal of the Ministry of Education, will not have to pay tax on the building

expenses incurred during the time that it takes to complete the project under the supervision of the organization dealing with the renovation and expansion of schools.

23 Jan

PM1202150092 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 25 Jan 92 p 5

[Unattributed and untitled report: "Report on Open Session of the Majles]

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division—The Majles held an open session last Thursday morning and afternoon, chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi. During this session, following recitations from the holy Koran, the Majles went into session and continued its debate on the details of the 1992 budget. The deputies discussed several more notes of the budget and ratified them.

Note 9:

A. The sum of 413.4 billion rials will be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics. This is to be used within the framework of the programs approved by the supreme command of the Defense Forces. This credit is at the request of the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics, proposed by the Plan and Budget Organization and approved by the cabinet.

The payment of the Defense Forces' outstanding debts for water, electricity, fuel, telecommunications, and the use of the railroad amounting to 23 billion rials will be paid from the funds in this clause, upon approval by the command headquarters of the Defense Forces.

B. Defense military and security forces must obtain their arms and ammunition from the Organization of Defense Industries and the electronics industry. Only those pieces of equipment, which cannot be made inside the country, will be bought exclusively by the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics from abroad.

C. Note 25 of the 1983 budget and Note 47 of the budget for 1980 and other laws and regulations which contradict the provisions of this bill are now considered null and void.

D. A report on the use opf this fund to purchase all defense items will be prepared by accountants chosen by a group comprising the following members, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics, and will be placed at the disposal of the mentioned group.

1. One person from the Majles Defense Commission, to be chosen by the Majles.

2. One person from the Majles Plan and Budget Commission, chosen by the Majles.

3. One person from the Majles commission dealing with the accountant general's office, chosen by the Majles.

4. The accountant-general.

5. Deputy minister of defense and armed forces logistics, but not the deputy minister in charge of procurements.

6. The deputy of the Plan and Budget Organization.

The leadership of the group will be determined by the group itself. The duties of the group's secretariat will be carried out by the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics.

The first session of the group is to be held no later than April 1992, at the invitation of the minister of defense and armed forces logistics.

This group has to meet at least once a month and there has to be a quorum of two-thirds of its members. The results of the group's findings are to be handed to the respected leader, the president, and the speaker of the Majles. The investigations carried out by this group do not negate the duties and responsibilities of the accountant-general's office.

E. The Defense and Interior Ministries must present a report on the activities detailed in this note every six months, through the Plan and Budget Organization, to the Majles commissions in charge of defense, planning, and budget, councils, internal affairs, and the commission dealing with the office of the accountant-general.

F. The monetary source needed for welfare projects mentioned will be provided from the credit discussed in this note.

G. Foreign purchases of major defense equipment will be made under the supervision of a group made up of the following people within the limits of the approved credits.

1. Representative of the president.

2. Representative of the supreme command of the Defense Forces.

3. Representative of the minister of defense and armed forces logistics.

4. Representative of the joint chiefs of staff.

5. Representative of the joint command of the IRGC.

Two persons from the Majles commissions in charge of planning and budget and defense will be chosen by the Majles. There will be a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and one person from the Ministry of Intelligence to take part in the group's meetings as observers. The group's leadership is up to the supreme command of the Defense Forces. The duties regarding the group's secretariat will be up to the joint chiefs of

staff. The first meeting of the group is to be held no later than April 1992 at the invitation of the commander of the joint chiefs of staff.

The group mentioned in this note is not allowed to purchase items that can be built inside the country. Opening letters of credit for these purchases by the Central Bank and other banks in the country, is not allowed without prior approval by the group mentioned in this note.

The Plan and Budget Organization is allowed to take money each quarter to pay for fuel, water, electricity, telecommunications, and other services used by the Defense Forces if the appropriate offices have not already paid for these services. The cost of water, fuel, electricity, telecommunications, and the repairs to official houses will be paid by those who use those services. The expenses of those units of the Defense Forces which are engaged in profit-making labor, are to be paid from the revenue collected as result of their work.

H. The Defense Forces are allowed to use any funds they manage to save as a result of decreasing the numbers of their personnel to strengthen their existing forces and by coordinating with the joint chiefs of staff and the Plan and Budget Organization, they can transfer this to other fields. Any kind of displacement is not allowed.

I. The Plan and Budget Organization must take from the appropriate organizations the funds set aside for those Defense Forces personnel who are working in judicial or executive positions, by the end of March 1992. These should then be transfered to the Ministry of the Interior, security forces. Also, in the 1993 budget the credits given to all security forces will be provided for in a budget for the security forces.

Other additional clauses to this item are as follows:

1. Within the framework of implementing Note 9 of the first program for economic, social, and cultural expansion in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Defense Forces have been allowed to sign contracts with the executive branch to carry out welfare projects, keeping in mind the expertise and capabilities of their forces. All sums received as a result of these contracts, will be deposited in a general incomes' account. An amount equal to that sum will then be given to the unit mentioned in the contract, from the credit allocated in the fourth section of this law, to be spent on expenses.

The credits mentioned will be considered within the ceiling of earned income. Financial supervision, the subject of article 90 of the national accountancy laws, with regard to the funds mentioned, is up to the command of the appropriate force. Powers and duties which in the aforementioned law is up to the account-holder, will in this case be the responsibility of financial officials of the unit that is party to the contract. The commander of the force will choose someone for the post.

2. The sum of 2 billion rials will be given to the Ministry of Education to increase the education standards among the Islamic fighters. The sum of 1.5 billion rials will be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education and another 1.5 billion will be given to the Ministry of Health, [Treatment,] and Medical Education for the same purpose.

The Afternoon Session of the Majles

Note 10:

A. The sum of 3 billion rials will be set aside to open and activate hospitals that are ready for use throughout the country, as well as for quarantine centers and employing the necessary personnel. In accordance with a recommendation from the Ministry of Health, [Treatment,] and Medical Education and approval by the Plan and Budget Organization, this will be added to the ceiling of current credits given to universities and medical schools and regional health offices in the provinces.

B. The Ministry of Health, [Treatment,] and Medical Education, following cabinet approval, is allowed to employ the necessary staff in order to activate the units mentioned in part A as well as health centers which have not yet been developed.

C. The sum of 5 billion rials in welfare credits will be allocated toward basic repairs to hospitals run by regional health authorities in the provinces.

D. A sum equal to the income of each of the regional health authorities in the provinces, mentioned in the law dealing with the use of special Ministry of Health, [Treatment,] and Medical Education income ratified 29 July 1986 by the Majles, and the income from special contracts, the subject of a law ratified 17 March 1973, will be given to the treasury. It will then be available for the regional health authority of the appropriate province from the special incomes in series 129,000 of the fourth section of this law. It will then be spent in accordance with a directive issued by the Ministry of Health, [Treatment,] and Medical Education and the Plan and Budget Organization.

A report on executive activity, which receives 20 percent of the credits mentioned in this clause, will be presented every four months in the provinces, to the Majles deputies for that province, as well as the Majles commission on health and welfare.

The executive directive, which receives 20 percent of the credits mentioned in clause D of this note will be approved by the cabinet within two months of this bill becoming law, upon joint recommendations of the Ministry of Health, [Treatment,] and Medical Education and the Plan and Budget Organization.

E. The executive directives for credits given to the Ministry of Health, [Treatment,] and Medical Education, the Imam's Relief Committee, the Martyr Raja'i Plan, mentioned in the fourth part of this law, as well as

the directive on identifying those eligible for credits mentioned here, will be approved by the cabinet before the end of this year. This is at the recommendation of the Imam's Relief Committee and approved by the Ministries of Health, [Treatment,] and Medical Education, Economic Affairs and Finance, and the Plan and Budget Organization.

F. The government must deposit in the treasury all sums received as a result of item 18 of the charter of the Red Crescent Society. A sum equal to that, up to a ceiling of 41 billion rials can then be placed at the disposal of the Society.

G. If the Social Security Organization volunteers to complete any of the hospital projects, the Ministry of Health, [Treatment,] and Medical Education has the duty to hand over that specific project to the Organization.

H. In order to increase monetary and material aid to the needy and those who are eligible for the Martyr Raja'i Plan, the government must obtain from the places mentioned below the sum of 31 billion rials, in addition to the credits already set aside and give a sum equal to that to the Imam Khomeyni Relief Committee.

1. One hundred rials from the sale of every kilogram of exported pistachio nuts, up to a ceiling of 5 billion rials.

2. Two rials from the sale of each imported cigarette, to a ceiling of 26 billion rials, in addition to other income which it obtains from other sources.

It is worth mentioning that the session continued with the Majles speaker asking for a vote on suggestions that deputies have on "things that cause prices to go up." This suggestion was put to a vote and was passed by a large majority.

The Majles will continue its debate on the 1992 budget in sessions this morning and this afternoon.

* 25 Jan

92AS0566A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
26 Jan 92 pp 5, 15

[Unattributed report: "Report on Yesterday's Open Session of the Majles"

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division—The Majles held an open session yesterday and continued examination of the 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993] national budget bill.

According to a report by our correspondent, a few other notes were examined, discussed, and ratified by the representatives.

Note 11. In order to strengthen their personnel cadre abroad, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Islamic Guidance shall be permitted to transfer or, if not possible, hire 150 persons and 20 persons, respectively, for the administrative and support needs of their ministries.

The hiring cited in this note shall be upon the approval of the national administrative and employment affairs agency and shall in every respect be subject to the national employment law.

Note 12. A. In order to expedite the resolution of disputes concerning buildings, facilities and lands of the ministries, government organizations and Islamic revolution institutions, which in the past were taken possession of based on particular needs in the early years of the revolution and the imposed war without legal justification and the consent of the previous possessor or those properties that are occupied with the permission of the previous owner and are at the present time needed by the previous owner, permission shall be granted to establish a committee under the supervision of the head of the plan and budget committee and the presence of the ministers of housing and urban development and economic affairs and finance (or their deputies) and the minsters with the highest executive position of the independent organizations that are party to the dispute or their fully authorized representatives.

B. The opinions issued by the committee must be executed by the concerned executive organization. If the opinion is not executed by the concerned organization, the Plan and Budget Organization shall deduct from the foreign currency and rial current and developmental 1371 budget of the above-mentioned organization the amount of the appraisal of the occupied property, upon the proposal of the committee, without obligation to observe the moving restrictions in the articles of expenditure, and add that amount to the budget of the concerned executive organization.

C. Evacuation of locations and educational units under the control of the [Ministry of] Education shall be prohibited in 1371. The law on evacuating the educational units of the Ministry of Education with the omission of Article 3 of the law ratified on 20/9/1367 [7 December 1988] by the Majles must be implemented. Also, the law on the evacuation of the buildings of the Ministries of Culture and Higher Education and Health, Treatment, and Medical Education and the affiliated establishments and universities, ratified on 29/11/1368 [18 February 1990], and the law on the importance of not evacuating student dormitories ratified on 16/7/1368 [8 October 1989] must be implemented.

D. Migrants of the imposed war shall be exempt from this law until the period of reconstruction is over and they have returned to their homes.

E. The implementation bylaws of this note shall be prepared within a period of one month from the date of ratification by the permanent members of the committee and shall be approved by the Cabinet.

F. All buildings, facilities, and lands belonging to the former Ministry of National Information and Security shall be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Information.

G. Evacuation of health and treatment centers shall be prohibited.

According to Note 13:

A. The prohibition against the purchase of automobiles cited in Note 63 of the 1364 [21 March 1985-20 March 1986] national budget law shall not be implemented in 1371, and the purchase of automobiles produced domestically by government organizations, with consideration for supply and demand, shall be based on bylaws to be approved by the Cabinet. Parts for the assembly of any kind of automobile must be imported through the Ministry of Heavy Industries, within the guidelines of the production programs of that ministry.

B. The import of various kinds of pick-up trucks, buses, minibuses, trucks and road building, agricultural, and construction machinery into the country shall only be permissible with the agreement of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and the ratification of the Cabinet, provided the necessary foreign currency for their import is not lower than the allocated foreign currency rate for the domestic production of the above-mentioned machinery.

At the time of the releasing of the funds, the Central Bank, and at the time of delivery, the Iranian Customs, shall be responsible for controlling the rate of allocated foreign currency and carrying out Note 42 of the law for the first economic, social, and cultural development plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

C. If the machinery cited in Paragraph B of this note cannot be manufactured domestically or cannot be manufactured within a maximum period of one year, the Ministry of Heavy Industries shall be responsible for agreeing to their import.

D. If it is not possible to transfer the technical knowledge to produce machinery domestically, purchasing must be in accordance with and upon the determination and coordination of the Ministry of Heavy Industries.

E. The Ministry of Heavy Industries shall be responsible for guaranteeing services following the sale of the imports cited in Paragraph B of this note.

F. Duties on the imports cited in Paragraph B of this note shall be determined upon the suggestion of the Ministries of Commerce and Heavy Industries and the ratification of the Cabinet.

G. The Ministries of Roads and Transport, Agriculture, and Construction Jihad, in order to procure machinery and equipment needed for projects and a heavy transportation vessels, in keeping with Paragraphs B, C, D, and E of this note, shall be subject to the single article of the law on facilitating the expedition of the procurement of needed goods by the Ministry of Energy ratified on 30/3/1368 [20 June 1989] by the Majles.

All actual and legal persons and government and government-affiliated organizations and establishments who are subject to the law when mentioned by name shall be subject to the contents of this note.

Note 14. The coefficients determined in Article 10 of the law of "collecting part of the production revenues and their use in certain cases," subject to Article 5 of the law of collecting final taxes on certain goods and services ratified on 26/3/1356 [16 June 1977], related to the right of registering the order of imported goods, shall be changed in 1371 as follows:

For every dollar or its equivalent in other foreign currencies, 5 rials shall be determined for essential goods and 20 rials for other goods.

Opinion of Deputies on the Omission of Article 15

In yesterday's afternoon session, a number of deputies requested the omission of Note 15. The beginning of Note 15 states: "Permission is granted for the stated amounts to be used without consideration for laws and regulations cited in every paragraph and with consideration for the law of procedures to spend funds which in accordance with the law are exempt from following the general accounting law and other general government regulations."

Mr. Eslami, the representative of Baft, explaining the proposal, said: This note deprives the Majles of its right to supervise, which is the accounting office [as published] over the budget of such organizations or the part of the budget that is subject to this note, and the government organizations in this manner will have no restrictions on their financial activities. When there is talk of love of luxury, all of us cry out, but when there is waste in the government organizations, no one says a word.

He also announced: Note 15 shows up in the totality of the national budget as an unmatched patch.

Hadi Ghaffari spoke in opposition to the proposal and said: The omission of this note means to tie the hands of the government and drag the issue into the accounting procedures, that is, to lose an opportunity.

He then said: We, too, claim that organizations must not spend outside the accounting law. Hence, let us first eliminate the problems of the accounting law, and then omit Note 15.

Gholamreza Fada'i, the Arak deputy, spoke in support of this proposal and said: Operating outside the accounting law means giving free money to the administrator to do whatever he wishes. The report of the accounting office for 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992] and 1371 states: The use of some items by organizations outside

the accounting law include the purchase of sheep, expenditures for the pantry, participating in parties and meetings, airplane rentals, service fees, rewards, payment for attending meetings, and many others.

He then added: Operating outside the accounting law means that you are ruining the administration when you allow an administrator to cover up its inabilities, because then it is not clear who is competent and who is not.

Stating that at the present, half of the national budget is outside the accounting law, the Arak deputy said: According to a report by the accounting office, from 1363 [21 March 1984-20 March 1985] to 1370, the increasing trend of requests outside the accounting law and outside other regulations has been great, and the figure of 69 billion rials has reached 150 billion rials.

Fada'i pointed out: Mr. Ghaffari says, reform the accounting law. I say, as long as there is the sweetness of use outside the accounting law, why should the gentlemen try to reform it? Since 1363, when the accounting law was ratified, several proposals and bills have been offered to reform it. Who is following it up? This is the biggest club and weapon. Whenever the omission of the note is going to be ratified, they say we cannot work with this law.

Concerning the omission of Note 15, the spokesman of the Plan and Budget Committee said: The opinion of the committee is that the figures outside the accounting law have decreased tremendously, and expenditures are at the level of necessities. We also believe that if the government cannot work within the framework of the accounting law, it must think about amending it. After all, under the present circumstances, Note 15 is an emergency solution the omission of which can create obstacles in many tasks.

Mr. Rowghani-Zanjani, the head of the Plan and Budget Organization, who spoke as the representative of the government about the omission of Note 15, opposing this proposal, said: Gentlemen who have offered this proposal, why did the honorable Majles, at the end of 1364, not ratify the law on spending funds outside the accounting law?

He said: The proposal to omit Note 15 is certainly unacceptable to us in terms of preventing expenditures outside the accounting law.

Even what we spend outside the accounting law on purchasing services does not have the necessary results. There has been waste in those cases as well, which is not acceptable to us. Hence, the government opposes omission of this note completely.

Following the opinions of the representatives, the committee, and the government, the proposal to omit Note 15 was put to a vote and was ratified.

Last night, the Majles held an open session and continued the analysis of the 1371 national budget bill.

According to Note 16, A. 1: All executive provincial organizations, in order to carry out and complete their own developmental projects, may make use of the assistance and participation of the people. Also, all universities and higher education institutions affiliated with the Ministries of Culture and Higher Education and Health, Treatment, and Medical Education as well as the technical and professional training agency affiliated with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs may make use of the assistance and participation of the people in carrying out, completing and developing dormitories and dining halls.

2. The amount of 42 billion rials in funds shall be allocated to new small projects and the completion of incomplete provincial projects which are located in the tribal and deprived areas and villages, at the rate of at least 10 percent and at most 15 percent; in other districts and villages at least 30 percent; and in cities where at least 50 percent of their funds are provided by the people [as published]. The funds for every province will be distributed among plans and projects upon the suggestion of the governor general or the head of the executive organization and the ratification of the planning committee of the province.

3. The use of the funds in Paragraph 2 of this note shall be prohibited in the capitals of provincial cities with populations of more than 100,000 people.

4. A maximum of 30 percent of funds in this paragraph must be spent in cities and a minimum of 70 percent in villages and tribal areas. Funds that are paid for self-help and participation in the implementation of the developmental projects in this paragraph will be deducted from the taxable income of taxpayers.

5. At least 30 percent of the funds in Paragraph A can be spent on projects related to the creation and competition of educational areas, 5 percent on the competition of education camps, and 25 percent on building hygienic baths, asphalting rural roads, improving villages, and providing drinking water for villages lacking them.

6. From the funds cited in this note, the start of projects that are not complete in and of themselves and require more than 240 million rials in expenditures shall be prohibited. The above-mentioned projects will be determined and ratified by the planning committee.

B. The amount of 20 billion rials in funds shall be allocated for the completion of projects that are left incomplete through Paragraph B of Note 4 of the 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] budget law. The funds for every province shall be distributed among projects and plans upon the suggestion of the governor general and with the approval of the planning committee of the province.

C. The Plan and Budget Organization shall be responsible for submitting a report on the operations of this note once every four months to the plan and budget committee of the Majles.

5. Permission is granted to place 5 billion rials in funds at the disposal of the highest authority of the executive organization to be allocated for the completion of incomplete educational areas which have been built by charitable persons or with their participation as well as national and provincial projects underway.

The executive bylaws of this note shall be proposed by the Plan and Budget Organization and ratified by the government.

D. Universities and institutions of higher education affiliated with the Ministries of Culture and Higher Education and Health, Treatment, and Medical Education, which are located in the capitals of provinces, may make use of the funds on Line 503,079, Part 4, of the law for carrying out the instances on Line 1 of this paragraph [as published].

Also, Note 17 of the budget law allocates 17 billion rials to the current and developmental budgets of universities and higher education and research establishments.

Another paragraph of this note states: The amount of 1.5 billion rials was placed at the disposal of Payam-e Nur University and 1.5 billion rials at the disposal of the International Emam Khomeyni University.

Also, the amount of 40 billion rials was allocated equally between the Ministries of Culture and Higher Education and Health, Treatment [and Medical Education].

The continuation of the discussion of Note 17 was postponed to today's open session.

*** 26 Jan**

92AS0567A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
27 Jan 92, pp 5, 15

[Unattributed report: "Report on Yesterday's Open Session of the Majles"]

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division—The Majles met in open session yesterday and continued its consideration of the 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993] Budget Bill.

Our correspondent reports that several more notes were discussed, studied, and approved by the deputies.

Based on Note 17, 2 billion rials in current expense credits and 7 billion rials in development expense credits (for the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education—credits needed by the universities and institutions of higher learning and research), was approved as recommended by the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education and added to the approved credit ceilings for each of the above institutions, and may be spent under the following conditions:

1. Thirty percent (30%) of the current expense credits are allocated to develop the expert guidance and doctoral programs at the universities and institutions of higher learning.

2. Fifty percent (50%) of the current expense credits are to be used to implement notes 46 and 47 of the First Five-Year Economic, Social, and Cultural Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. The remainder of the current expense credits are to be used toward the expense deficits at the universities and institutions of higher learning.

4. The sum of 5 billion from development expense credits is to be spent solely to make up for credit deficits in the current year and the remaining sum of 2 billion rials current expense credits is to be used for basic building repair and the establishment of universities and institutions of higher learning.

5. The sum of 1.5 billion rials out of the current expense credits in Paragraph A of this note is allocated to Payam-e Nur University, and 1.5 billion rials per year from the above row is allocated to Emam Khomeyni (peace be upon him) University.

6. The sum of 70 billion rials is added to the ceiling on revenues arising from suspended taxes on companies, of which 40 billion is added to the current expense credits for education and training and 30 billion rials will also be allocated in equal parts to the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education and the Ministry of Health and Treatment.

It is necessary to mention that in Paragraph A, where 17 billion rials was allocated to the current expense budget for the universities and institutions of higher education and research, the resources for that allocation are the five-rial levy on exported potatoes as well as the fees for leaving the country (visa) in the amount of 12 billion rials.

B. The sum of 3 billion rials in current expense credits and the sum of 4 billion rials in development expense credits as recommended by the boards of trustees of the universities and approved by the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education, will be added to the credit ceiling approved for each university and may be spent in the following ways:

1. Fifteen percent (15%) of current expense credits may be spent for implementing notes 46 and 47 of the First Five-Year Economic, Social, and Cultural Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. Ten percent (10%) of the current expense credits may be used to develop specialist and advanced specialist programs at the medical universities and colleges.

3. The rest of the current expense credits are to be use to make up for expense deficits in the medical universities and colleges.

4. The sum of 2 billion rials (2,000,000,000) out of the development expense credits is to be used solely to make up for credit shortages in the current expenses for projects being implemented (mentioned in Appendix 1 of the law) and the remaining 2 billion rials

(2,000,000,000) in development expense credits is allocated for basic repairs for the buildings and installations of the universities and medical colleges.

C. To overcome the obstacles and difficulties at the university dormitories, the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran must provide the needed credits to the appropriate universities in the form of interest-free loans, participatory loans, or other Islamic contracts without using the government's general credits, in the following manner:

1. The sum of 25 billion rials (25,000,000,000) is provided to the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education to complete and build student dormitories and the sum of 10 billion rials (10,000,000,000) may be spent to buy buildings and convert them to student dormitories.

2. The sum of 15 billion rials (15,000,000,000) is provided to the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education to complete and build student dormitories and the sum of 7 billion rials (7,000,000,000) may be spent to buy buildings and convert them to student dormitories.

3. The sum of 6 billion rials (6,000,000,000) is provided to the Ministry of Education and Training to complete and build student dormitories and the sum of 2 billion 5 hundred million rials (2,500,000,000) may be spent to buy buildings and convert them to student dormitories.

In the event that any one of the ministries mentioned above does not draw the funds mentioned in this paragraph, with the consent of the Plan and Budget Organization the funds may be used by any one of the other universities.

D. All the executive branch universities who use funds from the current expense and development expense budgets for research must use at least 15 percent of these credits through the universities and institutions of higher education affiliated with the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education, the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education, and the Ministry of Reconstruction Crusade.

Supervision of the proper implementation of this paragraph is the responsibility of the proper executive organization. Organizations exempt from the provisions of this paragraph will be designated by the Council of Ministers.

E. The university projects listed under the rows for the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education, and the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education are eligible for the legal financial facilities for implementing development projects belonging to the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education and the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education.

Likewise, a number of deputies wanted to eliminate Paragraph V. Paragraph V says:

In addition to their annual portion, the universities and institutions of higher education affiliated with the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education and the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education may increase by 20 percent their admissions of free students.

Based on the university announcement, the National Evaluation and Training Organization must take the steps necessary to administer the national qualifying exam.

The revenue derived from accepting free students will be spent on teaching the aforementioned students and also to improve the quality at the pertinent universities and institutions of higher education.

2. [number as published] The universities and institutions of higher education affiliated with Ministry of Culture and Higher Education and the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education must collect 10 percent of the per capita current expenses from each student.

The revenues derived from row two will be used to improve the quality at the relevant universities and institutions of higher education.

Comments by Opposing and Supporting Deputies

In his talk, Qasem Me'mari discussed the proposal to eliminate Paragraph V. He said: This country's greatest capital is its manpower and specialist labor force, and it is necessary, so that the government will have the ability to maneuver as necessary for just distribution, that this percentage they have given be eliminated.

In opposition, Musavi-Tabrizi said: This proposal may have been made sympathetically and as a preliminary measure so that the universities can get money from the students. I believe that if they designate the legal limits and boundaries properly and make them clear and then if the supervision of this law is taken seriously, definitely the one implementing the law will not commit abuses. He discussed the places where this proposal is unwise, illogical, and unlawful. He said: Reason and logic make this very judgement. It is our duty to serve the oppressed and to serve the combatants, the families of martyrs and the former prisoners of war. There are also some people with financial resources who are not combatants, who have been able to study well and have been able to go to the university, and if they can go to the university and pay money, why don't we take these resources from the people and spend them on improving the quality of academic work, research, and study at the university?

Hoseyn Mozafarinezhad also spoke as a supporter. He said: There are two issues here, one is the question of the universities adding 20 percent additional students to their capacity from among those who can pay tuition, and having them collect tuition by any name we decide to call it, such as capitalists' share. The other issue is the question of them collecting 10 percent tuition from every student. Currently our universities are working at

capacity and under pressure, and Mr. Mo'in was saying that because of the improving quality of instruction we must reduce capacity. Consequently, if we had 20 percent capacity, we could get it.

He added: When most of our people are living below the poverty line and even most of the 10 to 20 percent extra we want are also poor, the presidents of the universities say we absolutely do not have the capacity.

The Tehran deputy then continued noting that this paragraph is in violation of Article 30 of the Constitution. He said: Haven't we sworn on the Koran that we will observe the Constitution? The higher education officials themselves say they are willing to live with this very poverty and there should be no such discrimination.

Concerning this proposal, 'Ali Aqa Mohammadi, a member of the Majles Plan and Budget Commission, said: These two issues must be separated. Do we want to give free service, even if we do not give service? Or do we really want to give service? This reality must be examined carefully. Every year one million people take part in the national admission exams, but we accept 60 to 65 thousand students, and this number of people, due to their not having money, should be left in the hands of the government. The result of that is that now there are more free students than government students, and more and more students are going abroad. With what you are doing you are making it easy for students to leave the country with the special expenses and culture of those areas.

He also noted: Under conditions when the country needs specialists, we want nothing to do with this talk about "you said we will not collect even one rial." Is this discussion? Do we want to sympathize with the country as a matter of conscience?

(Deputies murmur, one deputy said: You are trying to open doors for capitalists and...) 'Ali Aqa Mohammadi, who was speaking as representative of the Majles Plan and Budget Commission, said in his talk: Let me say what I have to say. Why shouldn't the existing realities be stated clearly?

Addressing one of those supporting the elimination of Paragraph V, he said: How many of you do not wish to see the country put in order?

Addressing the deputies, he also said: Make it clear, what ideas do you have for increasing the number of students?

More than 50 percent of the population of your country is under the age of 17, the number of students is 15 million, in a country where everyone realizes that a high school diploma is no longer useful, and that to move in the world, higher education must be developed.

He added: Everyone knows that university expenses have increased from 60 billion rials current expenses to 365 billion rials, and there are still more than 60,000 people who cannot get in. What is the solution and the answer? Is the solution to export a large number of students abroad with its high costs, importing the culture of the West? Is this service? Currently, although Payam-e Nur University collects a 2,000-toman registration fee and 200 tomans per unit for instruction, it has received broad acceptance, and this bill calls for increasing the number of students over the quota, and I therefore ask the deputies to vote for it.

The parliamentary aide of the Plan and Budget Organization, speaking as the government's representative, also said concerning this proposal: This text was not in the government's bill, but I accept this as an idea that is in our view entirely in agreement with the Five-Year Plan, and we have placed it in a note in the revenue bill we have presented to the government. The fact that this did not appear in the government's bill is not indicative of government opposition, and it is now being discussed in the government. There are differences of opinion on this bill between the Ministry of Health and Treatment and the Ministry of Higher Education, and the government has not yet decided on an overall package. It cannot be said whether the government is opposed to it or not. We adhere to the views of the Majles.

After the deputies spoke, the proposal to eliminate Paragraph V was put to a vote and approved.

Likewise, the paragraphs appended to Note 17 read as follows:

1. Amounts received in excess of 5 billion rials from the 100-rial levy on exported pistachios given in Note 10 of the bill to a maximum of 5 billion rials will be given to Payam-e Nur University to be spent entirely on building and expanding classroom space at Payam-e Nur centers in the municipalities.

2. The sum of 10 billion rials in loans using bank instruments is provided to the Student Welfare Fund to help students at universities and institutions of higher learning, to be repaid after graduation.

The guidelines for this note, along with the exempt cases, will be prepared within two months after the passage of this law, as recommended jointly by the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education and the Ministry of Health and Treatment.

Yesterday Afternoon's Majles Session

The Majles met yesterday afternoon and continued its consideration of the notes in the Budget Bill for 1371. Several more notes were approved by the deputies.

Note 18 Says: Credits for the year 1371 on national and provincial province agreements may be increased a maximum of twenty-five percent (25%), with the exception of the projects mentioned in Paragraph J of this note, in the following ways:

A. Out of credit cuts in other development projects within each program with the recommendation and approval of the highest official in the organization or the

relevant executive organizations, and with the agreement of the Plan and Budget Organization and the relevant province plan and budget organization, according to the situation.

B. Out of credit cuts in projects in other programs in the same section, with the recommendation and approval of the highest official in the organization or the relevant executive organizations, and with the agreement of the Plan and Budget Organization, provided that the total decrease or increase in credits for each program does not exceed 10 percent (10%).

C. Increasing credits for projects under this law which have been designated as important projects or will be completed in the year 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994], to a maximum of the amount of the amount of the following year's credits, projects whose final year has been designated as 1371, as well as projects mentioned in Note 16 of this law, credits pertaining to the reconstruction of areas damaged by unexpected events, is authorized without the requirement to observe the restrictions given in Paragraphs A and B, to a maximum of 20 billion rials (20,000,000,000), through reductions in other national projects as recommended by the Plan and Budget Organization and approved by the Council of Ministers. At least 30 percent of the above credits must be spent on projects in the water section.

D. Increases in development project credits in every section are authorized through cuts in credits in other section up to 50 percent, within the provisions of paragraphs A and B of this note, and any excess is authorized only once per year as recommended by the pertinent executive organization and with the agreement of the province plan and budget committee.

E. Any kind of decrease in province and national credits in deprived districts and deprived villages located in advantaged districts, rural and tribal credits, as well as the credits in each important and major project, is prohibited.

Based on Note 19:

A. Authorization is given for the credits given in this law under the title "Ministry of Interior—Municipalities", as recommended by the Ministry of Interior and with the consent of the Plan and Budget Organization and with the approval of the Council of Ministers, to be distributed among the nation's municipalities. The credits given in this paragraph are to be used only for the expenses of the cities with populations of less than 100,000 and non-province centers, with the exception of the cities of Zahedan, Yasuj, Bushehr, Shahr-e Kord, and Ilam.

B. A maximum of 50 percent of the credits in the row "Companies in the Bus Unit and Bus Units Affiliated with Municipalities" will be divided among the bus companies of the cities of Tehran, Mashhad, Shiraz, Esfahan, and Tabriz, and the remainder will be divided among the nation's other municipalities.

C. To provide for self-sufficiency and distribution among the municipalities, the National Treasury must turn over to the Ministry of Interior and the Municipalities Organization the funds collected on behalf of the municipalities by the ministries, government institutions, and companies and concentrated in national treasury accounts under the relevant laws and regulations.

1. Eighty percent (80%) of the amounts collected in accordance with the table approved by the minister of the interior in accordance with the recommendation of the Municipalities Organization is to be given to the relevant municipalities.

2. The 20 percent (20%) remaining of the amounts collected is to be given to the Municipalities Organization to be spent on its responsibilities to improve public affairs in the municipalities.

D. A maximum of 1.5 billion rials of the revenues obtained through the implementation of Note 46 of the 1364 [21 March 1985-20 March 1986] Budget Law is to be given to the Ministry of the Interior to be divided among the cities in deprived districts and spent on infrastructure in those cities.

The Ministry of Interior is required to report once every four months on the activities in this note to the Plan and Budget Organization and the Majles Plan and Budget Commission, the Councils and Domestic Affairs Commission, and the Majles Accounting Court.

Last Night's Public Majles Session

Last night the Majles met in public session and considered its consideration of notes 20 through 25.

Based on Note 21:

A. No later than the end of the month of Esfand 1370 [20 March 1991] the executive organizations and the Plan and Budget Organization are to exchange the agreements on the operations pertaining to the new development projects given in Appendix One of this law.

B. To expedite progress on development projects and national and province projects and to facilitate the pertinent payments, the following authorizations are given:

1. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance will issue imprest funds of ten percent (10%) of the credits on each development project to each of the national and province executive organizations so that the credits will be usable based on allocations.

The above imprest funds must be deposited no later than then end of 1371 [20 March 1993].

2. Two deputies elected by the Majles will act as observers on the credit allocation committee mentioned in Article 30 of the National Plan and Budget Law.

3. For the purpose of starting factories producing construction materials, implements, and supplies and to

create seasonal coordination of supply and demand for construction materials and supplies, up to 15 percent is allocated from the credits approved for national development projects, and 20 percent is allocated from the credits allocated for provincial development projects for the year 1371 for the purchase of construction materials and supplies, spare parts, and factory machinery needed by the projects, and as appropriate according to the case, the executive organizations are required, after delivery of the purchased goods and materials, to deposit their full cost with regard to security projects into the provided fixed cost account, and on projects which are being carried out by contractors, they must deduct from their statement. If these purchases are related to materials on contractor contracts, they will be deducted from the contractor's statement at the level set by the guidelines of this note, and the difference will be added to the project's fixed costs.

Note 22:

Authorization is given for the credit shortfalls on development and reconstruction projects and current expense shortfalls for organizations such as the investments of government companies to be made up from their internal resources produced through the government's policies of economic adjustment, and to be added to the credits approved for these projects and instances, on the recommendation of the Plan and Budget Organization and with the approval of the Council of Ministers. It is prohibited to increase the volume of the above activities and operations out of these credits.

Paragraphs appended to the note:

1. The sum of 5 billion rials is to be given to the Sistan Development Organization out of the credits in this note for carrying out development and infrastructure projects and to buy machinery.

2. Lands which are transferred to provide housing for former prisoners of war are exempt from the payment of preparation costs. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development will use the internal resources of the relevant companies, and if this is insufficient, with the approval of the Council of Ministers it will make payments out of the above credits.

Likewise, under Note 24:

A. The province planning committee, with the approval of the executive organization, may transfer for implementation entire executive operations, or projects from each of the province programs to any of the executive organizations, technical or engineering units, military forces or the housing foundation, after they declare their readiness.

B. After contracts have been signed, the heads of the executive organizations may, at their own discretion or responsibility, transfer to the Ministry of Reconstruction Crusade or the technical or engineering units, military forces or the housing foundation, entire executive operations or projects from any of the national development programs, in view of capacity and executive competence, so that each one of them can carry out the project if it is successful in using transferred credits, and under the supervision of the transferring executive organization.

Any difference in fixed expenditures and credits drawn on the transferred projects and programs out of the provisions in this note are to be spent on the same project or on the potable water procurement program.

C. The Ministry of the Interior may, at its own discretion and responsibility and in view of their executive capacity and competence, transfer to the Ministry of Roads and Transport, the Ministry of Reconstruction Crusade, military and police forces, or the housing foundation entire executive operations or projects from any of the development programs (building guard stations and border security installations and building and improving border roads).

D. By the end of the Five-Year Plan, the Ministry of Reconstruction Crusade is required to take gradual measures to use its manpower and resources to fulfill the main responsibilities of this ministry as stated in the Law Dividing the Duties of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Reconstruction Crusade.

Note 25:

A. Authorization is given for all the special profits pertaining to the 1371 Budget for the regional electric companies, the Tavanir Company, the Iranian Electrical Organization, and the Khuzestan Water and Electricity Organization, with the consent of the general assemblies of the above companies and for the purpose of expediting and facilitating the implementation of infrastructure programs and projects in production and power delivery, to be allocated to cover capital expenses for the projects of the aforementioned companies. The funds obtained under this note and Note 31 of the 1366 [21 March 1987-20 March 1988] Budget Law and any price increase to occur in the future are to be paid directly to production and power transfer projects under the supervision of the Ministry of Energy and without calculating these funds as part of the revenues of the above companies and through the funds centralization account of the Iranian Electrical Organization or the Tavanir Company as announced by the ministry based on the budgets approved for the above companies and with a letter of agreement describing activities being exchanged with the Plan and Budget Organization and observing the provisions of Article 17 of the National Plan and Budget Law. The Plan and Budget Organization is required to exercise operational supervision over the investment expenditures of these companies, and the aforementioned companies are required to make available to the Plan and Budget Organization any kind of information and documentation needed.

The funds invested in each company out of the credits in this note, the notes mentioned above, and Note 30 of the

Budget Law of 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] will be charged to the government's capital increase account in that company.

B. Electricity used to light and ventilate tunnels for the special lamps used in foggy areas is exempt from the payment of electrical costs.

C. Any kind of increase in the electrical rates by the Ministry of Energy and the water and electricity corporations in the provinces for membership fees [for electricity], the construction of an electrical delivery network, consumer electricity and water in the year 1371 is prohibited without Majles approval.

Explanation and Correction

Yesterday, in reporting the remarks concerning the note made by Mr. Roghani-Zanjani, manager of the Plan and Budget Organization, there were the following omissions:

Mr. Roghani-Zanjani said: The proposal to eliminate Note 15 definitely will not mean stopping likely expenditures. We are not insisting that expenditures should definitely be made outside of accounts, because this is not acceptable for us either.

A. The sum of 3 billion rials (3,000,000,000) credit is given to the Ministry of Agriculture to distribute to needy municipalities for required development operations and infrastructure services.

* 27 Jan

92AS0569A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
28 Jan 92 pp 5, 15

[Unattributed report: "Report on Yesterday's Open Session of the Majles"]

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division—The Majles held an open session yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening to continue the examination of the details of the 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993] national budget.

According to our correspondent, in the morning session, several other notes were discussed and ratified by the deputies.

According to Note 26:

A. In order to provide the necessary financial resources for the foreign currency and rial expenditures, the Ministry of Petroleum shall be granted permission to procure the petroleum products needed from abroad and transport them to the points of entry in the country. It shall export 279,000 barrels of crude oil per day through the National Iranian Oil Company for sale and deposit the foreign currency funds obtained from such sale in the account of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran to be included in the foreign currency account and its equivalent in rials in the general revenues of the country.

The Plan and Budget Organization shall supervise the proper implementation of this paragraph.

B. The rial funds (of the National Iranian Oil Company for procuring petroleum byproducts needed in the country and aid), based on the schedule for the implementation of this note, which will be proposed by the Ministry of Petroleum and ratified by the Cabinet, shall be considered allocated.

C. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance shall be responsible to place at the disposal of the above-mentioned company the rial equivalent of the foreign currency obtained from the export of 279,000 barrels of crude oil on the day specified in Paragraph A of this note on the basis of the approved schedule cited in Paragraph B and the request of the National Iranian Oil Company. Also, the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran shall be responsible to sell to the National Iranian Oil Company the foreign currency needed for the expenditures cited in this note equivalent to the foreign currency funds obtained from the export of 279,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

The Ministry of Petroleum shall be responsible within the maximum period of up to the end of Esfand 1370 [20 March 1992] to announce to the Economic Council its program for domestic production and import of various byproducts along with the necessary foreign currency share for the import of each. The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran shall be responsible to allocate this share at the export ceiling of 279,000 barrels of crude oil pending. If due to fluctuations in the price of oil, the projected foreign currency is not sufficient to procure 279,000 barrels per day, the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran shall be permitted to take steps to procure the deficit up to the ceiling of the same dollar amount in foreign currency.

D. The National Iranian Oil Company shall be responsible to concentrate the rial and foreign currency received from the funds stated in Paragraph C of this note in separate accounts opened in the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran for this purpose and, in keeping with Paragraph A, dispose of them exclusively for the uses cited in the above-mentioned Paragraph and to return the unused remainder of said rial and foreign currency accounts up to the end of 1371 [20 March 1973] to the general treasury and the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, respectively, by the end of Farvardin 1372 [20 April 1993].

E. Should the National Iranian Oil Company find it necessary to refine part of the 279,000 barrels of exported oil per day cited in Paragraph A of this note abroad and import the byproducts instead of selling it, that same company shall be responsible for announcing the amount of the refined oil to the treasury at the end of every month in order for the equivalent of the price of

the above-mentioned oil, which will be calculated at the foreign currency and rial price of the projected sale of oil in this law, to be placed in the general national revenue account, on the one hand, and in the payment account, on the other.

F. The Ministry of Petroleum shall be responsible to present a report on the operation of this note once every three months to the petroleum, plan and budget, and accounting office committees of the Majles and the Plan and Budget Organization.

G. The amount of 100 billion rials in banking facilities, in keeping with Note 2 of this law, shall be placed at the disposal of the National Iranian Natural Gas Company to implement fundamental gas outreach projects in the country.

Note 27. Permission is granted for all the 1371 special profits of the National Iranian Oil Company and its affiliated companies, with the ratification of the general assemblies of the national oil, natural gas and petrochemical industries companies, to be allocated to the Plan and Budget Organization to expedite and facilitate the implementation of fundamental plans and projects in the oil, natural gas and petrochemical sector and to carry out the investment expenditures of the projects of the above-mentioned companies, upon the exchange of agreements describing the operations.

The Plan and Budget Organization shall be responsible to impose operational supervision over the implementation of the investment expenditures of those companies, and the above-mentioned companies shall be responsible to place any sort of information and document needed at the disposal of the Plan and Budget Organization.

The extraction of oil in the Karanj and Pars reserves shall be prohibited until the natural gas injection operations are completed. Taking oil from the above-mentioned reserves shall be permitted after the natural gas projects are in operation and the pressure in those reserves is provided.

The above-mentioned companies shall be responsible to present through the Ministry of Petroleum to the plan and budget, petroleum, and accounting office committees of the Majles the list of developmental plans and projects which they have started or will start using the funds from this note.

In connection with Note 28, Mr. Karrubi said: Considering the law on establishing the agency for the collection and sale of confiscated property, this note is automatically excluded.

Also, a number of deputies suggested the following note to replace Note 29.

The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran is granted permission to make commitments and make payments from the foreign currency revenues in 1371, up to the equivalent of $19.79 billion, in accordance with the contents of this law and the monetary and banking law of the country, within the framework of the first Five-Year Plan and on the basis of the regulations and instructions of the foreign currency allocation committee, while observing the necessary priorities and only at the level of gained revenues.

Following the speeches of the opposing and supporting deputies and the statements of the committee spokesman, who spoke in opposition, and the representative of the government, who spoke in support, this proposal was put to a vote and was not ratified.

Report on the Yesterday Afternoon and Evening Session

In the yesterday afternoon and evening session, the examination of Note 29 of the budget bill continued.

Note 29. The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran shall be granted permission to commit and pay from the 1371 foreign currency revenues cited in Chart No. 1, Part 11, of this law up to the equivalent of $19,422,000,000, with consideration for the contents of this law and the monetary and banking law of the country, within the framework of the first Five-Year Plan and on the basis of the regulations and instructions of the foreign currency allocation committee, within the framework of the charts of Part 11 of this law, with consideration for the contents of the following paragraph, only at the level of gained revenues. This amount includes all allocated foreign currencies in other paragraphs of this note, the lines of which have not been cited.

1. The foreign currency share of the executive organizations, within the framework of the Five-Year Plan, according to the joint announcement of the Plan and Budget Organization and the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the endorsement of the foreign currency allocation committee and approval of the Cabinet, shall be determined by the end of Esfand 1370 [20 March 1992]. The amount of foreign currency allocation shall be determined once every three months on the basis of the foreign currency revenues allocated by the foreign currency allocation committee.

The industrial executive organizations (Ministries of Industry, Heavy Industries, and Mines and Metals, and the national petrochemical industries company) shall be responsible to present to the foreign currency allocation committee their production program separated by production items within the framework of the foreign currency share by the end of Farvardin 1371 [20 April 1992]. The allocation of foreign currency to the above-mentioned organizations is subject to the verification of the production program of each by the foreign currency allocation committee.

2. Members of the foreign currency allocation committee are the ministers of economic affairs and finance and petroleum, the head of the Plan and Budget Organization, the director general of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the representative of the president, and the concerned minister, who have the right to

vote. Also, two Majles representatives elected by the Majles shall participate as observers. The head of the committee is the minister of economic affairs and finance and the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran shall be the administration of it. The above-mentioned sessions will be official with the presence of at least four of the six members, and the ratification of the committee shall be valid with the vote of three members.

3. The foreign currency allocation committee shall be responsible to deduct from the foreign currency share of the concerned organization the commitments created in the implementation of the Five-Year Plan or in accordance with Paragraphs 7 and 12 of Note 29 of the 1369 [21 March 1990-20 March 1991] national budget law and Paragraph 15 of Note 29 of the 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] national budget law as well as Paragraphs 4, 29, and 30 of the 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992] national budget law, the expiration of which is in 1371, prior to other needs. The transfer of these commitments to the following year shall not be allowed, and violations will be considered illegal use of public property.

4. The Ministry of Petroleum and all its affiliated companies and organizations, as well as all companies and establishments cited in Articles 4 and 5 of the general accounting law, all importers who make use of government foreign currency resources, and exporters and companies, organizations, and establishments, the names of which must be mentioned to be subject to the general regulations, shall be responsible to carry out all foreign currency operations and transactions resulting from the export and import of goods and services, including their receipts, collection, and payments, exclusively through the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran or a licensed bank, as determined by the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5. The Ministry of Petroleum shall be responsible for sending a monthly report on production and sales and gained revenues as well as their projection for one-month, two-month, and three-month points in the future for the next five months to the foreign currency allocation committee and the petroleum, plan and budget, and economic affairs and finance committees of the Majles.

6. An increase in the figures of each item of Chart No. 2, Part 11, of this law up to 10 percent by reducing items of the above-mentioned column is permitted upon the suggestion of the foreign currency allocation committee and the approval of the Cabinet.

7. Two representatives of the Majles elected by the Majles shall supervise the activities of the purchasing council.

8. In order to employ the domestic production resources, transfer technology and technical knowledge and provide added value, all the executive organizations and affiliated companies subject to Paragraph C of Note 29 of the first Five-Year Plan shall be responsible to implement their projects through one of the following ways or at maximum foreign currency savings.

A. Implementation of the project by domestic contractors, if its implementation requires no foreign party.

B. Implementation of the project by a company comprised of domestic and foreign manufacturers, such that they guarantee the execution of the plan individually or jointly.

C. Implementation of the project by foreign contractors (if A and B are not feasible) by specifying the instances of domestic manufacturing in the text of the contract.

A council comprised of the ministers of Industry, Heavy Industries, and Economic Affairs and Finance and the minister of the concerned organization headed by the director of the Plan and Budget Organization shall determine the maximum foreign currency savings in every above-mentioned instance for projects the foreign currency for which is more than $10 million and announce it to the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Two representative members of the industries and plan and budget committees of the Majles elected by the Majles shall participate in the meetings of the council as observers.

The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran is responsible to prevent the opening of funds from the contents of this paragraph for the above-mentioned project if there are violators.

In evaluating the received proposals in calls for bids, making announcements and declaring winners, the executive organizations shall be responsible to only use the competitive rate of the dollar.

9. The Ministry of Petroleum shall be responsible to use the allocated foreign currency for the increase in production cited in Line 6 of Chart 2 in a manner that the activities in Chart 4 include executive operations and increases in production are carried out within the determined schedule. The allocation of the foreign currency cited in the above-mentioned line shall be in accordance with the supervisory report of the Plan and Budget Organization and the ratification of the foreign currency allocation committee.

10. In order to provide planning resources for the production of the general machinery for the projects and construction materials, the foreign currency allocations committee shall be responsible, with the suggestion of the Plan and Budget Organization, to determine by the end of Esfand 1370 [20 March 1992] "the physical balance of the general machinery of the projects" and "the physical balance of the construction materials" concerning the years of the plan, separated by every year, containing the share of each item in the balance, and to have it ratified by the Cabinet. The foreign currency allocation committee shall be responsible to allocate the

foreign currency for the items of the physical balance in such a way that its proper implementation is guaranteed. If necessary, it can place the foreign currency share for each item of the physical balance which has not been delivered on time by the producing organizations at the disposal of the consumer organization.

11. The foreign allocation committee shall be responsible to deduct the foreign currency needed by the projects cited in Note 3 and projects in the deprived districts and villages of the country with $100 million from the share of the ministries that have issued agreements in principle for the above-mentioned projects, on the proposal of the Plan and Budget Organization, and allocate to the related projects of each ministry.

12. The ministry sponsoring the export of agricultural, industrial, and mineral products, pharmaceuticals, and carpets shall be responsible to produce the revenues cited in Chart No. 3 of Part 11 in 1371. Should the said revenues not be produced, with the approval of the foreign currency allocation committee, up to 50 percent of that which has not been produced will be deducted from the foreign currency share of the related organization.

13. In order to equip the domestic hospitals to provide medical services for patients who are sent abroad or to carry out medical services and operations and training in medical colleges located in deprived regions, the amount of $50 million from the foreign currency funds of the health and treatment sector will be deposited in a special account of the board of trustees in the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran for gradual use at the request of the board of trustees (which will be introduced by the minister of health, treatment, and medical education). The conditions of the import of materials and equipment and the registration of orders and payments shall be subject only to the bylaws to be announced by the minister of health, treatment, and medical education.

14. The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran shall be responsible to allocate the foreign currency for the assignments of employees of organizations and agencies affiliated with those complexes that have foreign currency shares from the foreign currency share of every ministry or related organization.

The rate of calculation of such foreign currency shall be determined by the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The calculation of expenses for assignments shall be based on bylaws proposed by the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran and ratified by the foreign currency allocation committee.

15. In order to develop the fishing industry and create foreign currency revenues for the country, should the fishery company not exercise Paragraph 13 of Note 29 of the 1370 budget law, said company shall be permitted to take steps to manufacture and purchase fishing vessels with the cooperation of the Ministry of Heavy Industries in order to transfer the technical knowledge and use the domestic capabilities, within the maximum ceiling of $100 million, such that the payments will be paid from the foreign currency revenues of the fishery.

The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, if necessary, shall make the necessary arrangement for the payments.

According to one of the paragraphs of the above-mentioned note, the amount of $60 million was allocated to projects in deprived districts and villages.

This amount is allocated from the shares of the ministries that have issued agreements in principle for these projects.

Also, according to another amendment proposal of the deputies which was ratified, $65 million shall be allocated to equip domestic hospitals and provide medical services for patients who are sent abroad and to operate and equip education centers in oppressed regions.

The reduction in this amount is prohibited, and this money is exempt from any kind of tax, duty, customs fee, order registration, or commercial fee.

Another paragraph of Note 29 states: In order to gradually eliminate the need of the country to import red meat and dairy products, the amount of $30 million in support for animal husbandry projects and increased red meat production and $40 million for cheese and butter production will be allocated, with priority given to incomplete production projects.

Also, in order to equip universities to start masters' and doctorate programs in the country and make maximum use of domestic resources to train specialists, the amount of $20 million will be placed at the disposal of the Ministries of Culture and Higher Education and [Health,] Treatment, and Medical Education.

Also, Note 29 proposes that the ceiling for the foreign currency budget be reduced by 16 billion rials, which was not ratified.

On the Margins of the Foreign Currency Budget Examination

It is about 7 pm, and the session started not long ago, with Mr. Hashemian, the president of the session, ringing the bell several times to quiet down the deputies, but to no avail.

Every day the Majles holds three sessions to examine the budget bill, and some of these sessions continue into the night, for which the people are thankful to their deputies.

What follows is a report by RESALAT's parliamentary correspondent on the protests and actions of the president of the session in regard to the behavior of some of the deputies and executive officials present in last night's session during the examination of the foreign currency

budget. We hope the honorable deputies, in spite of the difficult conditions, will observe the internal bylaws of the Majles.

Hashemian (the president of the session): Alright, do not shout. You can see that they are going over the suggestions. (Sound of bell) Gentlemen, this is no way to run the Majles.

Whose proposal is this? There is too much noise in the Majles. Attention! You cannot talk so much. I cannot run the session. (7:30 pm) Do not go back and forth so much. God knows, we are getting confused.

Dr. Farzad: Why don't you sit down. Dear brother, this is not the way. You are making propaganda when the voting is going on. Well, let the deputies alone. They are intelligent; they will listen and vote. Let the voting be proper.

Mr. Fazel, please sit down.

Mr. ..., sit down.

About an hour later, while the vice chairman of the plan and budget committee was speaking about the views of the committee on one of the proposals, Mr. Hashemian shouted angrily: Mr. Jahangiri, do not continue. I will not run the session while these gentlemen are walking around, both government and nongovernment people.

Several minutes pass.

Hashemian, the president of the session: I must apologize to the honorable, distinguished deputies and the minister and serving executive officials for having been a bit harsh. I am afraid I have lost my patience; forgive me.

9:50 pm:

Hashemian: Mr. Fazel, you walk too much in the Majles. Please sit down.

9:55:

Hashemian: As the board shows, there is no audience in the Majles.

(Repetition of date)

The hands of the clock show 10:10 when the bell finally rings for adjournment.

29 Jan

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[Unattributed and untitled report on open session of the Majles]

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division—The Majles held an open session yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening. During this session, debate continued on the budget bill for 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993].

According to Note 38, the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance is permitted to collect the following sums of money and deposit these into the treasury:

1. Two percent of the nightly charge on a room for each traveler staying at one-star to five-star hotels, as well as for the use of public beaches and beach facilities.

2. The revenue obtained through implementing the bill to obtain taxes from those who wish to participate in organized tours and religious pilgrimages abroad.

3. The 10-percent additional charge that is added to advertisements in the nongovernment press.

4. Revenues obtained through cultural, art, and travel activity.

5. The sum of 50 rials for each cassette tape, video tape, or reel-to-reel tape that is imported into the country.

6. In order to expand the teaching of skills used in the printing trade and in order to encourage and support printing and publishing activity, there are to be training courses for those involved in printing. There should be more facilities to increase support and supervision in the area of printing. The government is therefore allowed to obtain the following sums and to deposit these sums into the treasury:

A. Five percent of the total expenditure on printing, including lithography, lettering, and printing which is done by the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, is to be deposited into the treasury. This does not include books, publications, and other printing activity undertaken by the government.

B. Three percent of the price of printing machinery and other related equipment imported from abroad, based on the customs' declaration forms. This sum is to be obtained by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and deposited into the treasury.

C. Five percent of the money from permits issued by the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance for establishment and or moving of printing works, machinery, and related equipment. This sum is to be obtained by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and deposited into the treasury.

7. Two percent of the cover price of each book whose printing permit has been issued by the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance.

Permission is given to cover 100 percent of the cost of educational services, expansion of the tourist industry and internal tourism. In addition to income from Series 3 [of the budget], the effort to train press personnel, support healthy press activity in Iran, create training courses for journalists, provide welfare and social security for journalists, and to print appropriate publications abroad will be fully funded. The activities of the Islamic Foundation have to be provided for. One hundred percent of the required funds are also to be used to help

guide cultural activity including arts, festivals, exhibitions, and the promotion of traditional Iranian music. One hundred percent of the funds for expanding training and teaching in the printing trade are to be used, as well as 100 percent of the funds for examining policies regarding book publications aimed at promoting the cultural goals of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The government is allowed to obtain 5 rials in revenue, in addition to the official price, for each kg of paper and cardboard that is imported, excluding the paper and cardboard needed by educational institutions and the allocation set aside for the Economic Mobilization Headquarters. This is to be obtained by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and deposited into the treasury.

Fifty percent [of the designated funds] will be given to the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance in order to renovate, complete, and expand the country's public libraries, cultural and arts' centers, as well as tourist centers. This is to be distributed by the provinces based on the exchange of an agreement with the Plan and Budget Organization. The remaining 50 percent is to be used to hold art festivals, exhibitions, and other art and cultural activities.

Note 39 says:

Permission is given to the national Iranian fisheries, with approval from the Economic Council, to deposit the sum of 3 billion rials, gained by the fisheries through the sale of assets turned over to the people, in an investment account held by the fisheries. This money is to be used for basic investment in the fisheries within the framework of the first Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social, and Cultural Expansion in the Islamic Republic.

According to Note 40, permission is granted to spend 20 percent of the $5,000 obtained per person as a result of issuing one-year exemption certificates for those Iranians eligible for military certificates who live abroad. This money is to be used to buy or build diplomatic missions or purchase equipment for their use.

Note 41 gives the Ministry of Heavy Industries permission to use some of the funds in its welfare budget to implement a plan to give technical and technological help to heavy industries and to build prototypes. It can sign contracts with private and government-owned companies, organizations, and workshops, and with individuals whose credentials have been approved by this Ministry to build prototypes of machines and industrial equipment. Instead of obtaining a letter of guarantee from a bank in order to pay the deposit, it may pay this deposit by obtaining a promissory note or by using other collateral.

The Ministry of Heavy Industries Will Pay Interest-Free Loans to Build Prototypes and Industrial Equipment.

The Ministry of Heavy Industries is allowed to give these persons, organizations, companies, or factories interest-free loans in exchange for collateral or promissory notes. The sums taken from those taking out a loan, to cover a devaluation of the loan [as published], will be used to pay others in the indicated manner.

In accordance with the suggestions of several deputies, the funds set aside for the long-distance research company has the duty to organize the company's expenses in such a way so as to be able to run itself as of the following year.

According to Note 43: There will be funds for contracts to train manpower, signed by ministries, organizations, companies, and government-owned organizations with foreign countries, in accordance with the country's current regulations. This fund will only be available if the training mentioned in the contracts is not available in internal universities, institutions of higher learning, and research centers.

Note 48 says: In implementing the policy of handing over shares in government organizations and the public sector to members of the general public, the Organization of National Iranian Industries has the duty to sell shares in the companies and factories under its control. From the proceeds of this sale, it has to deposit into the treasury the sum of 120 billion rials.

From the resulting credit, 10 billion rials will be added to the ceiling of the budget for the headquarters supervising POW affairs. A further 10 billion rials will be spent on creating 700 technical training centers.

According to Note 49, in the process of selling shares and improving the financial health of government companies, funds will be gained from the difference in price of hard currency and open distribution. This sum is received by the organization for expanding and renovating Iranian industries and companies under its control. As government aid, 20 of this sum will be deposited tax-free into the treasury, up to a ceiling of 200 billion rials. This is on the condition that the sum be spent on repaying its companies' overdue loans to banks, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, the Social Security Organization, and other government agencies.

According to Note 50, the Islamic Republic's Central Bank has to provide a loan worth 20 billion rials as a short-term loan (maximum period one year) to the towns and villages cooperative. This is to be used in providing necessities for the people. This loan will be paid in four installments during the first six months of the year and is to be fully repaid in the second half of the year.

Note 51 says: Because of the work that has been done in reconstructing wartorn areas and with the return of war refugees to their homes, as of 21 March 1992 the foundation for war refugees will be merged into the

headquarters for the reconstruction of wartorn regions. All facilities, properties, duties, and personnel of the former organization will be merged into the latter headquarters.

An added clause to Note 51 says: The headquarters in charge of reconstruction has the duty to review the situation of families who have lost their breadwinners and refugees who can no longer work, who now lack proper housing in the wartorn areas or adequate funds, within two months of this law being ratified. It has to present suggestions on how to provide housing for them and manage their affairs. These suggestions have to be handed to the cabinet for approval.

In Note 53, the Ministry of Education has been asked to use its night-time capacities in its technical training centers to organize formal or short-term training courses, by obtaining the costs from applicants or organizations who wish to receive training. All income gained from this source will be deposited into the treasury. An amount equal to that sum is then to be received by the appropriate organization in order to pay for its expenses, in accordance with regulations suggested by the Ministry of Education and approved by the government.

Note 54 says: All real and legal persons, ministries, organizations, government agencies, companies, factories, and government and private foundations, who according to their needs have built housing estates throughout the country, have the duty to prepare the land for the complexes. At the same time they must also provide schools for all educational levels, with coordination from the Ministry of Education and the organization in charge of renovating, expanding and providing facilities for schools.

The details of this note will apply to all urban and housing developments, including those which are half complete and those under construction.

Note 55: The government has the duty to give the Social Security Organization a sum equal to its loans taken from that organization up until 1369 [21 March 1990-20 March 1991], by handing over ownership and shares in government companies.

Added clause: A. The Ministry of Petroleum, in order to provide some of its hard currency needs, is allowed to provide a maximum of $500 million in guarantees for 1371.

Repayment of the indicated facilities will be made from hard-currency allocations for the Ministry of Petroleum in the annual budget.

B. If the revenue from the sale of natural gas, gas derivatives, and crude oil increases from $400 million mentioned in the first chapter, part 11 of this law, the government is allowed to give the National Gas Company the sum of $500 million from the increased revenue.

The above-mentioned credit will be provided in accordance with the increase of monthly income as compared with one-twelfth of the predicted resources.

C. All municipalities in whose area the National Gas Company is laying gas pipelines must cooperate in every way and avoid any kind of delay.

Added Note: The sum of 40 billion rials in current credit will be given to the sports federation in order to strengthen provincial sports teams. The sum of 2 billion will be given to the Ministry of Education in order to strengthen sports groups in schools.

Added Note: It is permitted to have all the special profit taken by the National Iranian Telecommunications Organization in 1371, as mentioned in the eighth line of the budget for government organizations, part of which is to be taxed, to be spent on investments to speed up fundamental projects in towns and villages.

According to another added clause to the budget bill for next year, the sum of 100 billion rials has been added to the ceiling of credits put aside for the law regarding the coordination of salary payments for government civil servants. This sum has now reached 1,100 billion rials.

During yesterday's open session of the Majles, Mr. Karrubi gave a speech commenting on the broadcasting of a film on Turkish television that insulted the clergy and the Islamic revolution. He issued a strong complaint and added: With God's help we are witnessing Islamic movements and influence by Muslims throughout the world and in Islamic countries. This is worrisome for world aggression and the enemies of Islam. In the face of this huge Islamic movement, there have been and continue to be cultural plots against Islam. This sometimes appears in the form of books, insults against things holy to Muslims, and several times, it has manifested itself in the form of films insulting Iranian officials or the dear Imam.

There was recently a film broadcast on Turkish television, which insulted the clergy and Islam, as well as our ever-living Imam and the regime's officials. We say to the Turkish officials that this act goes against good-neighbor relations and bilateral interests. We do not regard this act to be Turkey's fault. Unfortunately, with the influence that the United States has in Islamic countries, we recognize the real roots of this matter to be the world-engulfing United States and other enemies of Islam. It is they who confront the Islamic revolution with hostility. We warn Turkish officials to watch their actions. They should beware of the Muslims' anger, even inside Turkey. They know how much their people love Islam, the Islamic revolution, and the Imam.

He concluded: The enemies of Islam should know that this huge movement that they see throughout the Islamic world, which thank God is growing day by day, will not stop with such insults and provocations. The movement will continue boldly along its path.